THE IRISH AGITATION.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

SOCIETY DINNERS-CONSULS NOT PROPERLY SUP-PORTED-THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT COMMIS SION-GENERAL SCHOFFELD AND MAJOR GARD

The Senate yesterday discussed the bill to relieve the United States Treasurer from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the States. The House debated the Check Stamp Repeal bill. A number of society dinners were given last night at the Capital. The Yorktown Monument Commission has recommended a model for the monument. The correspondence of General Schofield and Major Gardner, relating to the Fitz John Porter matter, has been given to the press. The House has neglected to properly provide for United States Consuls.

SCHOOL MONEY AND SCHOOL LANDS. A DEBATE IN THE SENATE WITHOUT A CONCLUSION -SCHOOL LANDS IN THE NEW STATES.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The Senate discussed for .two hours, without reaching any conclusion, the bill to relieve the Treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several States, Some forty years ago the Government found itself the possessor of twenty-eight million dollars, for which it had no was decided to distribute this money among the States subject to a demand whenever the Government found need of it. Since that time the Treasurer has been carrying this money along from year to year as so much of the assets of the Nation, for which he is responsible. This bill is the production of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and is the only good thing the country will ever realize for the expense incurred by that Senator's Treasury investigation. The bill ought certainly to pass. Senator Thurman opposes it, and thinks the States ought to be made to repay the money.

Several of the new States think they are defrauded in the matter of school lands. The law gives them sections 16 and 36 for this purpose; but it also reserves all mineral lands, making them not subject serves an inneral lands, making them not subject to entry and settlement. When, therefore, it happens that the sections named are mineral lands the State gets nothing. Senator Hill, of Colorado, has a bill upon the calcudar, giving States in such cases power to take equal amounts of other public lands within their borders. He intends to call the measure up for action immediately.

DELAYS IN THE HOUSE. WRANGLE OVER CHECK STAMP REPEAL BILL-NO IMMEDIATE HOPE FOR THE REFUNDING BILL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 20 .- Mr. Price, under the instructions of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day moved that the rules be suspended and that a bill to repeal the law requiring stamps to be placed on bank checks be passed. A long wrangle thereupon ensued, members of the Committee on Ways and Means asserting that the bill had been improperly referred, and should have been sent to the Ways and Means Committee, because it contained a proposition affecting the public revenue. Speaker Randall lacks the nerve and quickness to decide promptly questions of this sort, and consequently the House was soon involved in a tangle and confusion such as have so often occurred since he has been Speaker of the House.

occurred since he has been Speaker of the House. A large majority of the House is in favor of the hill, as shown by the vote of 129 to 68 to-day; but more than one-third opposing, it could not be passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Fernando Wood announced that he should try to have the Refunding bill taken up and disposed of before Wednesday, on which day Congress will take a recess until January 5. It is doubtful whether a quorum of the House can be mustered next Wednesday afternoon, as a great many members have already gone home, and many others have announced their intention to start as soon as the Senate should agree to the concurrent resolution for a recess from the 22d inst. It does not appear now as though the Refunding bill will be sent to the Senate until some time in January.

SOCIETY MOVEMENTS AT THE CAPITAL. DINNERS TO JUSTICE STRONG, EDWARD EVERETT HALE, ARCHIBALD FORBES AND OTHERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- Saturday evening Ass ciate-Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, and Mrs Field, entertained as guests the retiring Associate Justice and Mrs. Strong, the Chief-Justice and Mrs. Waite, Justices Swayne, Miller, Bradley, and their wives Justice Harlan, Secretary and Mrs. Evarts. Attorney-General Devens, Mrs. Carlisle, widow of the late John Carlisle, so long an eminent member of the Washington bar, and Miss Swearingen, a sister of Mrs. Field. There is no more graceful hospitality dispensed in Washington than by Justice Field and his accomplished wife. The retiremen of Associate-Justice Strong in the prime of his intellectual strength and with universal regret, was the occasion of this banquet.

The British Legation was the same evening the seene of a brilliant dinner party, given by Sir Edward and Lady Thornton to Viscount Lord Lymington M. P., a son of the Earl of Portsmouth, and although a young man an interesting writer on various hu manitarian subjects. He spent the last half of the week in Washington, after a prolonged tour through the West and South, leaving Sunday for New

At Wormley's Hotel Senator Hoar gave an elegant dinner to the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, with the gollowing other guests: the Hon. George Bancroft. Senators Edmunds, Morrill, Baldwin, ingalls and Dawes, Representatives Crapo, Field, Harris, Robinson, Loring, Rice, Horace Davis and Hawley and Mr. Allen, of The Boston Advertiser's Washington Bureau. Mr. Hale and his young daughter are visiting Paymester-General Cutter and family, at whose residence a parting dinner to gentlemen was this evening given for him, in anticipation of his

this evening given for him, in anticipation of his departure to-morrow.

A farewell dinner to Mr. Gregoire de Williamov, secretary of the Russian Legation, was this evening given at Wormley's by ten prominent young men of Washington society.

The brief visit of Mr. Archibald Forbes, extending only from Saturday evening to Monday evening, has been made as enjoyable as its limits would permit. Sunday he received many cal's, and to-day was spent in part at the Capitol, where he took lunen with Major Ben Perley Poore, and was by him presented to the Vice-President. Mr. Forbes leaves to-night for New-York.

MEAGRE SUPPORT OF CONSULS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Because the House of Representatives could not muster a quorum last Saturday, the Consular and Diplomatic bill could not be passed. One hundred and forty-nine members were recorded as absent on the passage of an appropriation bill, after only twelve days of the seasion had elapsed. To-day it was necessary to call the roll a second time, thus consuming another half

The bill appropriates for the Consular Service \$329,000-less than one-third of the amount annually expended by Great Britain for similar service. Great Britain, for example, maintains consular representatives in Brazil at an annual expense of \$34,250. The United States allows its five representatives in the same country the munificent of \$12,000 a year; and one-half of the sum is paid to the Consul-General at Rio Janeiro, leaving an average of \$1,500 to each of the others. American manufacturers and mer-chants are striving to compete with England for the Brazilian trade, and a Democratic Congress sits quietly by, squeezing the wages of Consuls to the last dollar in order to give the English still greater advantages than they before possessed.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD AND MAJOR GARDNER. A SPICY CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE WAR DEPART-

MENT. WASHINGTON. Dec. 20 .- The Secretary of resolution passed by that body on the 14th inst., a copy

Gardner, of the Corps of Judge Advocates, in regard to the proceedings of the Fitz John Porter Board of In-The correspondence consists of several letters which have passed between General Schofield, Major

Gardner and the War Department. tary of War, under date of West Point, April 21, charthe report as "a defiant persistence in the line of conduct which had already compelled the Board to withhold all confidence from him.

This letter of General Schofield's Major Gardner char-

This letter of General Schofield's Major Gardner characterizes as an "extraordinary communication," one which renders the writer liable to action before the common law for libel, and asserts that the 61st Article of War, relative to preferring charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a geathemen, is applicable to its utterances. He then proceeds to show that the Board's report, as printed, contained material errors of fact, and asserts that the ground taken by General Schofield, that the Board's report should not have formed part of the record, was intended to do nim (Gardner), if possible, a private injury. He closes by asserting that: "As the Secretary of War decided merely to file General Schofield's communication in the private archives and not to entertain it further, this fact gives me no claim beyond filing this paper, particularly as it is the conduct of the Hon. Secretary of War and the President which is principally concerned. It is for this reason alone that I do not take further action against the writer for this grossly libellous communication."

THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT.

Washington, Dec. 20.-The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate to-day the report of the Brunt and J. Q. A. Ward, appointed to recommend : suitable design for a mouument column at Yorktown, Va. The model submitted is now on view at the War Department. The approximate estimates of the cost of the column are from \$90,000 to \$160,000. The height varies also according to the scale adopted, and will be ninety

The following are the inscriptions submitted by the Commission for the four sides of the column:

North side—Erected in pursuance of a resolution of Concress, atopted October 29, 1781, and an Act of Con-gress, June 7, 1880, to commemorate the victory by which the Independence of the United States of America

gress, June 7, 1880, to common gress, June 7, 1880, to common which the Independence of the United States of America was achieved.

South side—On this spot, October 19, 1781, after a siege of nineteen days by 5,500 American and 7,000 French troops of the line, 3,500 American militia, and 36 French ships of war. Earl Cornwalls, Commander of the British forces at Yorktown and Gloucester, surrendered with his whole army, 7,251 officers and men, 840 scamen, 244 cannon and 24 standards, to George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of America and France, to the Comte de Rochambeau, commanding the French troops, and to the Comte de Grasse, commanding the French fleet.

East ade—The provisional articles of peace concluded November 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty of peace concluded November 30, 1782, and the definitive treaty of peace concluded States and George III., the King of Great Britain and Ireland, deciare: "His Britannia Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Eay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connectiont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,

Providence Plantations, Connectiont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent States."

West side—The treaty concluded February 6, 1778, between the United States of America and Louis XVI., King of France, declares: "The essential and direct end of the present defensive ablance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, of the said United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880. Senator Conkling and Senator Lamar both entered the Senate, for the first time this session, to-day. They both look as if they were in excellent health, and both were welcomed by their friends and acquaintances. President Hayes left Washington this morning for

New-York to attend the New-England dinner. He was accompanied by Secretary Evarts, General Sherman, Private Secretary Rigers and others. To-day being the last day of Secretary Thompson's

administration, an address from the chiefs of bureaus was read to min this morning. The retiring Secretary replied briefly, and exhibited much emotion. A letter received by Secretary Sharman from ex-Internal Revenue Agent H. L. Montrose contains the charge that internal revenue officers in Louisiana have been detected in defrauding the Government of issuing begus tax receipts and appropriating the money to their own

hight's dispatches, "to repeal the tax on bank checks, bank deposits and bank capital in excess of the amount heid in Government bands," was revised by its author, before its introduction te-day, by striking out the clause repealing the tax on bank capital.

Representative Wilson, West Virginia, from the Com-

mittee on Printing, to-morrow will report to the House for reference to the Committee on Appropriations, a for reference to the Committee on Appropriations, a bill appropriating \$37,000 for the extention of the Gov-ernment Printing Office. The bill will be accompanied by a report, stating that the present building is in a dan-gerous condition, imperilling the Press of six or seven hundred employes and the security of much valuable

History has repeated itself in the matter of the holiday adjournment for at least the eighth time. The House the Senate improved the opportunity for administerin a rebuke to the House and putting fiself on record as opposed to adjournment. Several of the Senators who

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

PREPARING FOR REORGANIZATION. ALLEGED DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES-ARRANGEMENTS FOR A MASS-MEETING.

The committees appointed by the Hotel Bruns-

wick conference and the Young Men's Democratic Club met yesterday at the law office of John E. Develin, No. 155 Broadway, to consider the call for the proposed D-mocratic mass-meeting to be held at Cooper Institute December 28. The call was prepared by Corporation Counsel Whitney and E. Ellery Anderson. It was discussed at considerable length, and a few alterations were made. It contains a declaration of principles, setting forth that the Democratic party believes in the preservation of the right of local self-government, and is opposed to the undue centralization of power; it believes in hard money and free ships; it demands a thorough reform in the tariff laws and in the civil service. To insure the success of these principles, it declares that a reorganization of the Democratic party in the city is an imperative necessity. The existpeople. Under the present system the great majority councils. Power is concentrated in the hands of a few leaders who are able to perpetuate their control of the "machine" and thus produce endless divisions and factions. The welfare of the party demands a change in this regard, which cannot be accomplished without its reorganization and complete reunion. The reorganization, moreover, should be made on a broad and liberal basis, and should endeavor to secure the participation of the Democratic

the primaries the fair and honest expression of the will of the majority. the primaries the fair and honest expression of the will of the majority.

The Young Mea's Democratic Club met last evening at its headquarters, No. 19 West Twenty-fourth-st, to receive the report of the Committee of Ten appointed by the dist to conter with the Committee of Ten appointed by the Hotel Branswick Conference. The committee reported that it had held a conference on Wednesday evening with the Hotel Branswick Committee, and had intimated the willinguous of the ciub to cooperate, with the view of preventing divided counsels, so as to have all Democrats was adhere to the principles of the party make common cause. Another committee of ten was appointed at that meeting. Its members were charged with the daty of getting up the mass-meeting. Accordingly, it was resolved that all steps should be taken in narmony with the club, and that a sub-committee of five should act with the committee of ten.

A resolution was passed declaring that the meeting called no conjunction with the Young Men's Democratic Club.

The report of the committee was adopted and the

The report of the committee was adopted, and the

INTERESTS OF TAXPAYERS.

The Central Committee of the Taxpayers' Association hold a meeting at the headquarters, at Thirdave. and Twenty-fifth-st., last night. J. E. Serreli made a long speech in reference to the water-metres provided by the city, alleging that they were too cosily, and that they were inaccurate and untrustworthy. they were inaccurate and untrustworthy. Commit-tees were appointed to take measures for the desired change in the method of providing taxpayers with water-metres, and to call upon the Board of Apportionment to reduce the expenses of the City Government. Mr. Nehrbas said that he could not act as delegate after Jan-uary 1, as he had been elected Judge of the Marine Court.

AMENDING NEW-JERSEY'S CONSTITUTION ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 20 .- A dispatch received here from Trenton says: "A movement is or oot to have the coming Legislature appoint a Constitutional Commission to amend the Constitution in two im War to-day transmitted to the Senate, in response to the portant features: First-To repeal that part which piaces a constitutional limit upon the power of the Legisof the correspondence of General Schoffeld and Major I lature to legislate specially for municipalities; and sec-

THE PONCAS DEFENDED.

GOVERNOR LONG REPLIES TO SECRETARY SCHURZ -A CLEAR AND EMPHATIC ARRAIGNMENT.

Boston, Dec. 20 .- Governor Long, in his capacity as chairman of the committee for ameliorating the condition of the Ponca Indians, has addressed a long reply to Secretary Schurz's recent letter to the Governor, in answer to the proceedings of the recent meeting in this city on the subject of the Government's treatment of that tribe. Governor Long does not consider that the Secretary presented a fair or candid statement, and says:

The Department of the Interior, with you at its head, responsible for its conduct and kept informed of its proceedings, drove 700 Poneas from their houses and lands, to wishe you knew that their title was beyond question, and you did this against their consent, in violation of a law of Congress and the dictates of humanity, employing for the purpose a company of soldiers and, as you now add, your companies of cavairy.

Testimony is cited to show that the Poncas did not not consent to give up their homes and remove to the Indian Ferritory, and the Governor declares with considerable emphasis that the responsibility resis with the present and not a previous administration of the Interior Department. In this particular the testimony of ex-Comp

Kembie, Mr. Solomon Draper, the Rev. Aifred L. Riggs and others is specially aliuded to, together with the report of the Senate Committee to the effect that their removal was in direct violation of law, masmuch as the consent of the tribe was never obtained, concluding by recognizing the evils that existed when Secretary Schurz entered upon his duties. Governor Long adds :

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF A CHILD.

SHELBY, N. C., Dec. 20 .- Daniel Keith was hanged Saturday for the murder of a little colored girl in January last. The crime was one of peculiar atrocity. Keith rented a farm adjoining that of a harmless of colored man who lived happily with his wife and two old. On the 28th of January Keifh overtook the oldes old. On the 28th of January Keifh overtook the oldest girl, while going on an errand, assaulted and killed her. He then went to a helghoor's house and related that an escaped convict had met him in the woods and accepted to compel him to change shirts, and he induced liftee men to go with him to capture the convict. He led them to where the body of the girl lay, but the boottracks through the field dischosed the guilt of Keith, and he was arrosted, tired and convicted, and hung to-day in the presence of 3,000 people, after contessing his crime.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT AT THE POLLS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 20 .- Luke R. Ford, a noted leader of the old Democratic Ring formerly exist ing in the town of Kingston, was found guilty of assault and battery here Salurday. Sentence was postponed until Monday next, and he was taken to jail. The crime was committed at the election riot in that town in 1879. Great interest has been manifested all through the trial.

THE PEKILS OF TRAVEL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 .- An accident occurred ast night at the Harrison-st. crossing of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, where the switch en ine and a freight train of four cars come into collision Fred. Dwyer, engineer of the switch engine, was fatully injured. Fred. Thomas, brakeman on the freight train, fell fifteen feet on a pile of bricks and received fatal injuries. John Byre, the fireman of the switch engine eccived serious injuries. The switch engine was de-

to The Post Dispatch says a freight train on the Chicago, urlington and Quincy Railroad ran into a freight train Burlington and Quincy Hallroad ran into a freight train on the Wabash Road at Chapin, ten miles west of this place, this morning, smashing three loaded cars of the Wabash Road and badly damaging its own engine. Richmord. Va., Dec. 20.—The steamer R. E. Lee, plying between West Point, Va., and Walkerton, on the Mattaponi River, sunk last night while lying at anchor in the Mattaponi, about ten miles above West Point. She sprang a leak and sunk so rapidly that her crew and passengers barely escaped with their lives. The R. E. Lee is of less than 100 tons register, was recently built in Paliadelphila, and had been on the line only about a month.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY OF FREIGHT CARS.

freight trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, running between Camden and Jersey City, have been boarded by threves who break open the cars and throw off boxes and bundles of merchandise to confederates, the company has placed detectives on their lines of road. About two weeks ago a case of goods, consigned to New-York from Philadelphia, was torown off near this city, and a man giving the name of Goodwin was arrested and is now in Jail at Mount Holly. It is said he will divulge secrets on his trial.

THE BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

ALBANY, Dec. 20 .- In the matter of the Bond Street Savings Bank, Justice Westbrook has ordered Receiver Paine to accept \$15,000 from Sinelair Tousey, who was a trustee of the bank, in settlement of suits between him and others. Mr. Tousey, however is not to be released from liability, but a convenant not

A STEAMER RUNS INTO A WRECK.

NEW-OELEANS, Dec. 20 .- At 1 o'clock this orning the steam-hip E. B. Ward, from Belize, ran into the wreck of the Desoto, twenty-five miles below

SNOW-STORM IN VIRGINIA.

Peterseurg, Va., Dec. 20 .- The heaviest now-storm experienced in this section for over two years prevails to-day, the snow failing to the depth of an inch an hour. A dispatch from Danville reports a heavy fail of snow there.

RENOUNCING A CLAIM.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 29 .- Judge Houson has informed E. L. Martin through his counsel that he will cease to contest the election of the latter as Con-gressman from this State.

AN OPERA INTERRUPTED. In the third act of the opera of "La Sonnambula" at the Academy of Music last night some commotion occurred, which, however, did not interfere with the progress of the performance. When the children came upon the slage in that act an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children appeared and arrest-d all the children.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A LAND LEAGUE AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—A number of ladies of the city have organized a Land League on the plan adopted the ladies of New-York.

the ladies of New-York.

LIVED SEVENTY YEARS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

WORKESTER, Mass., Dec. 20.—Harvey Nichols, aged seventy years, reskiing at Chariton, committed suicide to-day by banging himself.

THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—A certificate of anthorization has been issued by the separatement of the Bank Department to the Mount Morris Bank of New-York, with a capital of \$100,000.

capital of \$100.000.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIQUOR LAW.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20.—The Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor outside of incorporated cities, tewns and villages. The State tax is fixed at \$100 where the sale of liquors is allowed.

A WOMAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.
BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The trial of Mrs. Catherine
Driscoll for the murdet of Mary Credan at Walden ou the
Sth of last April began at East Cambridge this morning.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—Gabriel Coarpin, an aged farmer, wandered from home in Southfield, Oakland County, ask or eight weeks ago while temporarily insane, and yesterday his dead body was found frozen on a marsh hear Royal Oak.

GRANTED A RESPITE FOR FOUR WEEKS.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.—Governor Hoyt to-day
tranted a respite until February 3, 1881, to George Smith
and Catharine Molier, seatenced to be hanged in Lycoming
Lounty, January 6. They will ask for a commutation of the

NEW YORK THIEVES SENTENCED TO SING SING POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 20.—Francis P. Gyse, Charles Hummel and William Zeller, all New York thieves, were to-day sentenced one year and four months each to Sing sing for robbing the cars on the Hudson River Railroad. They are each clatheon years old.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TESTS IN THIS CITY AND AT MENLO PARK. THE BRUSH LIGHTS IN BROADWAY-AN EXPERI-MENT THAT ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION-

A PRACTICAL TEST BY MR. EDISON. The Brush electric light was displayed last evening in Broadway, from Fourteenth-st. to Twenty-sixth-st. For a part of the time the gas-lamps were turned out. The electric lights were the distance of a block apart. They were steady, but not powerful. At Menlo Park an exhibition of the Edison electric light system was given for the benefit of members of the New-York Common Council and other visitors. About 300 lamps were lighted through several miles of wire by means of a single current of electricity. The experiment was pronounced

THE EXPERIMENT IN BROADWAY.

TWELVE BLOCKS LIGHTED-GAS AND ELECTRICITY IN COMPRETITION-THE LIGHTS CLEAR AND STRADY,

BUT BATHER DIM. Broadway was illuminated from Fourteenth-st. to I'wer y-sixth-st, last night by the Brush electric lights. At exactly twenty-seven and a-half minutes past five the engineer started the Corliss engine at No. 133 West Twenty-fifth-st., the armatures of one of the generating machines began to revolve, and almost instantaneously the ifteen lamps in Broadway flashed out into light. The street was crowded with people coming up town, and the novel sight attracted much attention Groups of men gathered about the posts staring with upturned faces at the lamps, which proved a strong enough attraction to detain them even from their dinners. At a quarter of 6 the gas was turned off from the street lamps. The electric lights were then seen to much better advantage. Under each lamp was a shadow comparatively dark, caused by the rims of ground-glass on the globes. Across the street stretched long, narrow shadows of the bars of the framework inclosing the globes. The gas in the shop-windows looked somewnat dim. Near each lamp, seen against a dark back-ground, a cloud of minute particles of dust in the air could be distinctly seen, Fine rays of light seemed to shoot out in every direction. The lights were remarkable for their steadiness, but they seemed too widely scattered and somewhat dim. No flickering whatever was perceptible. The flickering the test Saturday night is said to have been caused by the fact that some of the lamps were tilted on one side owing to some improper adjust-ment of the apparatus. But previous to the exhibi-tion last night R. J. Sheeby, general superintendent

tion last night R. J. Sheeby, general superintendent of the company, had carefully examined the details of the curcuit and remedied all defects.

About 7 o'clock the street lamps were turned on again and gas and electricity entered into competition. The electric lamps were 262 feet apart. Haif way between them it was possible to read a newspaper. Passers-by cast black, clearly-defined shadows. These were perceptible even when they passed directly underneath the lights. The gas lampposts cast long shadows when contrasted with the electric lights. Between Frith-ave, and Broadway, at Twenty-third-st., is a powerful Sang lurner, with a reflector. This consumes forty feet of gas in an hour. The sixteen gas-lights on the Sugg learner, with a reflector. This consumes forty feet of gas in an hour. The sixteen gas-lights on the two posts before the Fifth Avenue Hotel were turned off and on each post was an electric light. The brilhancy of the one nearest Fifth-ave. and Twenty-third-st, was so great that the post bearing the Gregg burner cast a clearly defined shadow. Each of the electric lights is estimated at 2,000 candle power, supposing the full force of the light to be concentrated in one point. Taking any one of eight different directions in which the light is thrown it would be estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500 candle power.

The Broadway circuit, comprising sixteen lamps.

was supplied by one dynamo-electric machine. In this circuit there were 10,000 feet of wire. The whoses Road and badly damaging its own engine.

RICHMOND. Va., Dec. 20.—The steamer R. E. Lee, plying between West Point, Va., and Waskerton, on the Mattaponi about four and five-eighths in the Mattaponi about four mides above West Point. She sprang a leak and sunk so rapidly that her crew and passengers barely escaped with their lives. The R. E. Lee is of less than 100 tons register, was recently built in Pairadelphia, and had been on the line only about a month.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY OF FREIGHT CARS.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 20.—As the night freight trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, tamping between Caudion and Lorenz City, have been added to be face of the throngs that filled Broad-tamping to place of the massenger of the impact of the pannsylvania Railroad Company. way on their way to places of anusement could be distinctly identified at consider-able distances. The lamps were intended to burn all night. The cost of the carbons is a cent an hour, but no definite information is given as to total expense of keeping the lights. This exhibi-

total expense of keeping the lights. This exhibition, which is to continue for a month, is intended to determine the question of expense as well as to familiarize the public with the light. The question has been put to the company by the city as to the expense for lighting a square mile, from Fourteenthst. to Thirty-fourth-st. and Third-ave. to Eighth-ave., and the experiment will probably enable the managers to decide. The company intends lighting the Gilsey, Brunswick and Sturtevant Hotels. Park Theatre, Steinway Hall, Koster & Bial's Garden and several other public buildings.

In the development of the electric light, the United States Electric Lighting Company occupies an honorable place. Its lamps are of two kinds—one made on the incandescent principle, and the other on the principle of the voltaic are, and it is believed by many persons that they produce a believed by many persons that they produce steadier light and greater illuminating power than any others hitherto constructed. What this com-pany has already accomplished may be seen at the Equitable Building and other large buildings in this

MENLO PARK ILLUMINATED.

AN EXHIBITION BY MR. EDISON FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEW-YORK OFFICERS-THREE HUNDRED LAMPS

IN OPERATION. Mr. Edison gave a private exhibition at Menlo Park last evening of the perfection to which he has brought his system of electric lighting. The exhibition was made for the benefit of the Mayor and Common Council of New-York and other persons of promi-nence who were invited to witness it. Mayor Cooper had a previous engagement, and reluctantly declined the invitation. Among the persons who left Jersey City by the 4:30 o'clock train for Menlo Park were Aldermen Morris, McClave, Jacobus, Strack, Wade, Kirk, Fink and Slevin, Park Commissioners Green and Lane, Stephen Mc-Cormick, superintendent of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, Excise Commissioner of Lamps and Gas, Excise Commissioner Mitchell, G. Salvyus, of Paris, E. Biedermann, of Geneva, and Tracy R. Edson, Grosvenor P. Lowery, C. Goddard, Nathan G. Miller and S. B. Eaton, of the Edison Electric Light Company. It is the intention of the company to apply to the Common Council for an ordinance granting it the privilege of using the streets of New-York, and the visit to Menlo Park was suggested in order that the Aldermen might be enabled to act intelligently in the matter.

It was dark when the train reached Menlo Park, It was dark when the train reached Menlo Park, and the place was found to be illuminated as far as the eye could see. More than 300 lamps were giving forth a steady, mellow light, tinged with enough of yellow to give relief from the intonse brightness generally characteristic of electric lights. A single current of electricity was flowing through seven miles and a half of wire and furnishing power to all

the lamps.

The visitors were received by Mr. Edison at his office, and were introduced to him by S. B. Eaton. After a word of welcome, Mr. Edison and his assistants conducted the guests in groups through the laboratory, machine shops and draughting-room, and explained in detail the incomplexent lamp system, including the conceandescent lamp system. draughting-room, and explained in detail the in-candescent lamp system, including the con-struction of the lamp itself, the multiple plan as distinguished from the series system, a safety catch, which is designed to prevent acci-dents from overheating of lamps, the regulator, the rebermeter for measuring the amount of light fur-nished, and other minor features. A lamp was ex-hibited burning in wate, and various experiments were made to show how completely the system was were made to show how completely the system was were made to show how completely the system was under control. By a motion of the hand a quarter of all the lamps were extinguished and then lighted again. It was made apparent that Mr. Edison had redeemed his promise of producings successful elec-tric lighting system, and it was stated that the cost to consumers of the light would not be more than \$1.50 for 3,000 candles of light, as against \$2.25 now paid in New-York for gas, while it might he even less.

be even less.

The visitors were very enthusiastic, and after a Innch that was almost a banquet, congratulatory speeches were made by a number of persons. Alderman Morris said that Mr. Edison was entitled to the otherwise, and the bell does not sound.

thanks of the world for bringing the electric light to the perfection exhibited. Superintendent McCormick said he thought that Mr. Edison's light would be admired by every person in New-York, and spoke of the dangers from gas that would be avoided by the use of the electric light. Alderman-McClave said that in no place was the progressive nature of the age better lilustrated than at Meolo Park, and that it was evident that electric lighting was destined to succeed gas, as the tallow candle and whale oil lamp had been dispaced by gas. He promised his support to Mr. Edison. Mr. Henderson, of the Oregon Steamship Navigation Company, said that the electric lights put by Mr. Edison in the steamship City of Columbia in May last had proved a success. Exhibitions of the light had been made in Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Commissioner Laue spoke warmly of the lights, and said he hoped soon to see them used in Central Park. Alderman Jacobus spoke in a similar strain. The district in New-York in which Mr. Edison is now at liberty to operate is bounded by Sprace and Wall-sis, and by Nassau-st, and the East River. A canvass has been made of the district and it has been found that there is a greater demand for power even than for lighting. It is a part of Mr. Edison's plan to furnish from his central station power by electricity for elevators, to run sewing-machines, and for the purposes for which steam power is used. His wires will be laid underground. At each station there will be tweive dynamo-machines run by one 100-horse power engine, and capable of furnishing a current to light about 10,000 lamps of 18 candies each.

A public exhibition will be given at Menlo Park

A public exhibition will be given at Menlo Park in about three weeks, when 600 lamps will be

A NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED. ALBANY, Dec. 20 .- Adelbert Ames and others

have flied acticles of incorporation for the Long Island Electric Light Company, with a capital of \$300,000; also for the Manhaitan Electric Light Company, with a capit

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ALARM IN SOUTH AFRICA. LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880.

News has arrived from the Cape to the effeet that the Burghers have been seriously defeated by the Pondos, and that the Cape authorities find that the area of war is spreading so widely that it has become absolutely necessary to call for Eritish troops.

A telegram to the Colonial Office from Pietermaritzburg, dated December 19, reports that 5,000 Boers have taken possession of Heidelberg, and established a Republic with Paul Kruger president, and Joubert commandant. No act of violence was committed. Communication with Pretoria is cut. All the available troops are being sent up.

The latest advices from Mafeteng reports that a pa-

THE ARBITRATION PROJECT. BERLIN, Monday, Dec, 20, 1880

The North-German Gazette states that Germany has declared her readiness to acquiesce in the proposal for European arbitration of the Greek question provided the other Powers assent thereto. Germany, however, has made it a preliminary condition that the Porte and Greece be asked whether they are willing to submit to the award of the Powers. Germany has further proposed that the Powers shall not consider unanimity respecting the award as a necessity, and that any resolu-tion come to by a majority of four shall be regarded as binding on the minority.

MONOPOLIZING THE TELEPHONE.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880. Judgment was delivered to-day in the case brought in the Exchequer Division by the Astorney-General against the Edison Telephone Company to compel the defendants to take out a incruse to use the telephone, on the ground that it is an infringement of the Govern-

ment's monopoly in regard to telegraphs.

Mr. Justice Stephen cited the wording of the acts of Parliament under which the Government acquired the telegraphic monopoly, and said the definition of a tele-graph contained therein, it seemed, included any apparatus used for the purpose of transmitting messages by means of wire. The court, he said, fully admitted the means of wire. The court, he said, fully admitted the novelty and value of the telephone. Though it might be necessary, for scientific purposes, to distinguish between it and the telegraph, it seemed to him the definition of the latter in the acts of Parliament was wide enough to cover every instrument that might be invented which employed electricity transmitted by wire as a means of conveying information. The defendants were therefore liable on the information for infringing the privileges of the Postmaster-General. The judgment, accordingly, was for the Crown, with costs.

Mr. Webster, coursel for the defendants, asked that judgment be stayed pending an appeal. It was eventually arranged that the order of the court should contain

judgment be stayed pending an appeal. It was eventu-ally arranged that the order of the court should contain terms allowing the telephone company to continue its

operations.

Various newspapers, since the institution of the proceedings, have stated that the Government, in the event of a decision in its favor, intended to deal liberally with the telephone companies.

THE ALLOTMENT OF PANAMA SHARES. LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880.

A dispatch from Paris to The Times says: It is officially announced that the allotment of Panama Canal shares will be as follows: Applications from one to five shares will be accepted in toto: subscribers for from six to twenty shares will receive six, and those for from twenty upward will receive 25 per cent of their demands. Instalments of 100 frames (\$20) per share must be paid before the 30th inst.

THE TURKISH FINANCES IN DISORDER.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880. A dispatch from Berlin to The Daily New says: "Herr Wettendorf, the Prussian official who undertook to reform the Turkish finances, has given up his mission as hopeless, and he will quit Constantinople shortly. He will probably hand over the task to a Ger-man official of inferior rank."

A NOTEWORTHY BILLIARD MATCH. Paris. Monday, Dec. 20, 1880.

The billiard match for the championship of the world and \$1,000 a side, between George F. Slosson, of the United States, and Maurice Vignaux, of France, of the United States, and Maurice Vignaux, of France, began to-ought, at the Grand Hotel. The match is to be one of 3,000 points, 600 to be played each night. The large during saloon of the hotel, in which the contest took place, was filled with speciators. M. Gebelins, professor of billiards, was chosen umpire. After several uncertain shots on both sides. Vignaux started a run and made 57 points. He afterwards made runs of 117 and 111. The nighest run made by 310sson was 27. At 10 o'chek Vignaux had scored 304 and Siosson 60. The game was then adjourned.

RANGOON PARTLY DESTROYED.

RANGOON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880. A disastrous fire has occurred here. The damage is estimated at nineteen lacs of rupecs. [8844.500.] The principal fire-engines completely broke down during the fire. [Rangoon is the Capital of British Burmah and a place of extensive trade.]

NEGROES TO BE EXILED. HAVANA, Dec. 20.-The Spanish ironclad steamer Almansa is expected to arrive at Havana from Santiago de Cuba with about 200 negroes cheaged in the recent conspiracy on board. A sailing vessel is prepar-ing at Havana to carry the conspirators to Fernando Po.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880. Mgr. Vanutelli, the Papal Nuncio, has left Rome for

A St. Petersburg telegram to The Globe says that the Russian Government has ordered twelve torpedo cutters at a cost of \$50,000 each for the Russian fleet. A dispatch from Rome to The Times says Signor de Sanctis resigned from the Ministry of Public Instruction

in consequence of the large minority who voted against the estimates for his department. The crew of the British ship City of Montreal, Captain Davies, from Quebec, which was recently abandoned at

The oarsman Boyd, of Middlesborough, repeats his offer to row a sculling match with Hanian, of Toronto. over the Tyne course, for £500 a side, ten weeks after The Times this morning announces that Lieutenant-

the spring, General Sir Neville B. Chamberiain having declined the position on account of his health and doubt of his own qualifications. OTTAWA, Dec. 20.-The debate on the Pacific Railway

resolutions will not be resumed until to morrow. The House will adjourn on Thursday until the following Tuesday, and again on Taursday, December 39, until Tuesday, January 4. MONTERAL, Dec. 20 .- The clergy of all the Roman Catholic and several Protestant churches yesterday denounced Sarah Berobardt in strong terms, warning their people against patronising her performance this week..... In the Grand Seminary of Montreal yesterday twenty sur priests, eight deacons and twenty-two subdeacons were ordained.

ACCIDENT TO A FOG BELL!

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 20 .- The gear of the

EXCITEMENT AND INTEREST UNABATED. THE OVERTHROW OF THE GLADSTONE ADMINISTRA-TION PREDICTED BY A CONSERVATIVE SPEAKER -THE LAND COMMISSION ABOUT TO SUGGEST A REMEDY-ADDRESS AT STRINWAY HALL BY THE REV. DR. REPWORTH.

The Irish troubles continue to be the chief theme with British politicians. Mr. Pinnket, a Conservative member of Parliament, predicts that they will cause the downfall of the Gladstone Ministry, while Mr. Stansfeld, the Radical member for Halifax, thinks a remedy will be found. The Irish Land Commission is about to report. Troops and police are being sent to Ireland from England. The I ondon Times continues to call for coercion. The Rev. Dr. Hepworth, who has recently returned from Ireland, lectured last evening in Steinway Hall before a large audience on the condition of the Irish

DISCUSSING IRISH TROUBLES. THE LAND COMMISSION APOUT TO REPORT-MORD POLICE AND TROOPS FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880. The Right Hon. David R. Plunket (Conservative, Dublin University), speaking at a Conservative meeting at Chesterfield yesterday, said the Government was bound to fail. While deploring the outrages in Iro-land, he asked his hearers to take into account the influences which are brought to bear on his countrymen by agitators seeking to serve their own purposes.

The Right Hon. James Stansfeld (Radical, Halifax), peaking at Sowerby Bridge yesterday, said, as a member of the Commission on Agriculture, he had spent some time in Ireland studying the Irish question. They had now, ie said, to face a great crisis, and he believed a remedy

for the present state of things would be found.

Mr. Justin McCarthy (Home Ruler, Longford County), speaking before the Bermondsey Radical Club last night, said he had reason to know that Mr. Forster almself is as well convinced that the State prosecutions in

Ireland must fail as were any of his audience.

The Irish Land Commission is expected to report on Thursday. It is rumored that a majority of the Commission are agreed on the outlines of a scheme, the princi-pal features of which are the extension of the Uister Tenant Right to the whole of Ireland, with the alternative of compulsory purchase with a view to the creation of a class of peasant proprietors in the event of the owners objecting to the extension of the Tenant Right and a revaluation. It is understood that Mr. Kavanagh and The O'Connor Don dissent from the proposal and

will make a separate report.

One hundred volunteers of the 2d Battalion of the Scots Guards from Windsor, to reinforce the 1st Battalon, have started for Ireland.

The St. James's Gazette says it has reason to believe that 300 experienced London police have been selected to strengthen the civil force in certain parts of Ireland, and particularly in Dublin. The correspondent of The Times at Dublin says :

The country is drifting nearer to the rocks and nothing is done to save her. The wave of agitation sweeps with greater force through the provinces, and although it has net with a check in Ulster nobody can tell how long the barriers which the loyal feeling in Ulster impose will be able to withstand repeated shocks at Mr. Parnell's hands. Coercion has triumpined, while the Government strinks from any attempt to counteract it.

The Times, in a leading editorial article, says : Law-abiding citizens have to submit to terrorism which not only defies but supplants the law, and after looking long and anxionally for help from the Government they have begun to resign all hope, and no longer venture to resist the dictation of the Laud League. Cases in which the police are able to arrest and magistrates able to commit seem to become daily rarer, and even when a trial is secured witnesses lear to speak and jurors are afraid to convict. It is to deliver the peasantry themselves, as well as the upper and middle classes, that the vindication of the law has become imperative.

sion of the meeting at Callowhill on Saturday was one of the gravest intrasions on public right and liberty ever

the gravest infrasions on public right and liberty ever committed, and it accuses the Government of costponing the announcement of its intention to suppress the meeting to be last moment as as to provoke a collision with the troops.

A demonstration was made by 5.000 frishmen in Manchester to-night, for the purpose of expressing symbothy with the Land League and to raise money for the Parnell defence fund. Chief-Justice May was denounced in violent terms.

A company of the Army Service Corps, Commissariat and Transport Department, has been ordered to proceed to freland on Wednesday.

The traversers intend, if allowed, to examine nearly a thousand witnesses at the trial, including tenants and evidence persons, to show that their language and conduct was justified.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. HEPWORTH. LARGE MEETING AT STEINWAY HALL-MANY PROMI-NENT PERSONS PRESENT-WHAT DR. HEPWORTH SAW IN IRELAND-HOW THE SPEECH WAS RE-

The Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, who was ne of the committee selected to distribute the money colocted in America for the relief of the Irish sufferers, delivered an address in Steinway Hall, last evening, on "The Present and Prospective Condition of Ireland." A few minutes after the doors were opened, at half-past 7, the large half was half filled with people, and before the speaker began every seat was occupied and the la get galleries were packed. The platform was crowded with nany promiuent persons, among whom were ex-Mayor Wickham, Thurlow Weed, Russell Sage, ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, E. H. Perkins, jr., the Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, the Rev. Dr. L. D. Bevan, the Rev. Wesley R. Davis, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Samuel D. Babcock, F. S. Winston, John E. Develin, J. D. Vermilye, Daniel B. Smith, Por-

rest H. Parker, I. E. Thurber and Alexander Steholf. The audience was mainly composed of Americans who wished to hear a truthful account of the Irish troubles. They listened attentively to every word that was said. and frequently applauded. There were many persons in the galleries, however, who were thoroughly in sympathy with the Irish tenants and who often gave utterance to their disapproval of Dr. Hepworth's views by hisses and unpleasant remarks. Several times the speaker was compelled to administer a slight rebuke to them. Once he said " Please do not hiss. If you want excitement go somewhere else; I am here to tell the truth "; and again he asked them to think seriously on the questions he was discussing, as excitement would do no good.

THE SPEECH. Ex-Mayor Wickham introduced Dr. Hepworth, saying that in response to an invitation from many of his friends, Dr. Hepworth had kindly consented to give his views of what he saw and learned during his visit to

Ireland. The address was mainly as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the latter part of February of the current year, after a somewhat tiresome journey through Germany, I found myself in the sleepy town of Darmstadt, hoping to find some readthere. I no sooner entered the hotel than I was presented with a telegram from Mr. Benuett stating that Ireland once more was smitten by misfortune; that a large sum of money had been collected in America for Distribution, and to meet him in Paris. I put a tow things necessary for travelling in a hand-bag, and the next morning I was in Paris. Mr. Bennett and I went to London and there met the other members of the committee. The only injunction we received was to use the money with the most rigid economy. When you remember that \$350,000 was expended at a less cost than \$2,000. I think you will agree with me that we obeyed Mr. Bennett's wish. [Applance.]

The first question I asked when I got to England war Is there after all a famine, a real famine? or is it the usual erv of Irish diatress? The British Government had not taken notice of the fact that there was distress, but Governments work slowly, and the people of Rugland were giving largely from their private means for the alleviation of the suffering. When I reached Ireland I learned the exact condition of things. The crop of 1877 was a great disappointment; that of 1872 was almost a total loss; and that of 1879 was smitten by a blight. From Donegal in the Norta to Kerry in the South, one-half of the population was actually without food. The banks had closed their doors, and almost no money was in circulation. With everything gone, with rents hopolessly in arrears, and with no crops, the condition of the land seemed to be pitiable. It was a hungry nation knocking at our door, and the generous host within answered the call. Time and space werd annibiliated. The newsof distress flashed over the wirea and money in plenty was at the disposal of the committee. is there after all a famine, a real famine! or is it the General Sir Donald Stewart will succeed General Sir

There were three funds which were to be distributed There were three funds which were to be distributed by committees. The first was that of the Duckess of Mariborougu; the second, of the Mansion House; and the third, The New York Herald rehef rund. It seemed absolutely necessary to do the most good in the quickest way, and so the members of the three committees way and so the members of the three committees concluded to work together, that no one should cross the others' tracks. I am giad to say that in the three committees there were men of all shastes of religious belief. Catholic and Protestant worked side by side, forgetful of all religious differences, and sinking their prejudices under the tide of charity that was sweeping from North to South. That the fund you sent